

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th November 1884.

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ib.	A rape case in Rungpore ...	ib.	A rape case in Rungpore ...

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	700	
2	"Tripurá Vártavaha"	Comillah ...	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta ...	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	3rd November 1884.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	31st October 1884
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	1st November 1884.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhārat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	4th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
14	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	425	2nd ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	31st October 1884.
16	"Grāmvartá Prakāshiká"	Comercolly ...	500	1st November 1884.
17	"Halisahar Prakāshiká"	Calcutta ...	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	
21	"Murshidābād Patriká"	Bernampore ...	437	
22	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	3rd ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	2nd ditto.
25	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	31st October 1884.
26	"Prāntavási"	Chittagong ...	600	
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	600	24th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakinia, Rungpore ...	220	
30	"Sādharani"	Calcutta ...	500	2nd November 1884.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	29th October 1884.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	3rd November 1884.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	1st ditto.
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	3rd ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachar"	Calcutta ...	3,000	25th October and 1st November 1884.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	4th November 1884.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vartá"	Calcutta ...	450	
41	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	225	24th to 31st Oct. & 1st to 6th Nov. 1884
42	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	24th, 25th, 30th & 31st Oct. & 1st to 6th Nov. 1884.
43	"Samachar Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	25th, 30th & 31st Oct. & 1st to 4th Nov. 1884.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakāshiká"	Ditto ...	520	1st to 6th November 1884.
45	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	1,000	1st to 4th & 6th, 7th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	1st ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	30th October 1884.
49	"Sār Sudhāndhi"	Ditto ...	500	27th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	
51	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jam-Jahan-dumá"	Calcutta ...	250	31st ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharat-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	29th ditto.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack ...	250	18th ditto.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	21st ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Vahika"	Ditto ...	116	23rd ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	
62	"Taraka"	Ditto ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparun Itakari"	Bettia ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 27th October, disapproves the idea of fixing the boundaries of Afghanistan. SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Oct. 27th, 1884.

Russophobia.

The boundaries of India are known. There is no good in fixing the boundaries of Afghanistan. The English should defend their own frontier, and as they will not be allowed to send their troops through the Afghan country, if they have to fight the Russians, their attempt to fix the boundaries of that country seems to be useless.

2. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 30th October, says that a section of the English community in India wish to reduce the Native Princes to the state of zemindars. This is the height of insolence. These Englishmen would ruin by a mere stroke of the pen those who destroyed the Mogul Empire and checked a powerful monarch like Arungzebe. The writer hopes that the Government of India may not be entrusted in the hands of such men. SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Oct. 30th, 1884.

The armies of Native Princes.

3. The *Prabhāti*, of the 3rd November, says that the English have conquered this vast empire with the assistance of the natives, but now forget, in the hour of prosperity, the services done them in their adversity. The English, who were once anxious to secure a settlement in India, are now the rulers of this large population, but those who helped them to acquire this mighty empire are not admitted into their presence. The writer thinks it fit to remind the English of those days of adversity, because they have forgotten them altogether. A section of English politicians are anxious to abolish the armies of the Native Princes; this shows that they put no trust in these Princes. Admitting that, when the English have undertaken the military defence of the territories of these Princes, there is no necessity for keeping their armies, the question still arises, what are the disbanded soldiers to do? How are they to acquire their livelihood? The writer thinks that the disbanding of these armies will lead to serious disturbances. Again, the English may stand in need of these armies in the case of a foreign invasion. PRABHATI,
Nov. 3rd 1884.

The abolition of the armies of Native Princes.

4. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd November, says that confidence begets confidence. Government has done an act of impolicy by disarming the native population whilst allowing Eurasians and even Armenians to use arms. It would be an act of still greater impolicy on the part of Government if it should follow the advice of narrowminded men and insist upon the abolition of the armies of the Native Princes who have often risked their lives for the safety of the British Government. This is not the time for sowing dissension at home. The note of Russian martial music is heard not far off. This is a time when peace and harmony should reign all over the country. If Government does not understand this, it will be responsible for the consequences. SAMAYA,
Nov. 3rd., 1884.

The abolition of the armies of the Native Princes.

5. The *Pratikār*, of the 24th October, says that the intelligence that two persons had committed suicide for want of food roused pity in the hearts of men. The officers were wrong in not noting down the signs of an approaching scarcity. Government, however, provided, at the instance of the Magistrate at Rampore Hat, work for the poor people in that sub-division. The wages paid were extremely small at first, but they have since been increased, and the increased wages are expected to do good. Relief works have been commenced in Burdwan and in Beerbhoom, but no provision has yet been made for relief works in Moorshedabad and in Nuddea, though distress PRATIKAR,
Oct 24th, 1884.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Pratikār*, of the 24th October, says that the intelligence that two persons had committed suicide for want of food roused pity in the hearts of men. The officers were wrong in not noting down the signs of an approaching scarcity. Government, however, provided, at the instance of the Magistrate at Rampore Hat, work for the poor people in that sub-division. The wages paid were extremely small at first, but they have since been increased, and the increased wages are expected to do good. Relief works have been commenced in Burdwan and in Beerbhoom, but no provision has yet been made for relief works in Moorshedabad and in Nuddea, though distress PRATIKAR,
Oct 24th, 1884.

Famine.

is as intense in these districts as in the others. The Government should make a thorough enquiry into the matter of the scarcity. The utterances of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to the effect that just enough is to be given, and no more, in each place according to its circumstances, has not given satisfaction. The writer asks, whether such economy is observed in every case, or is it to be observed only in the case of the poor people suffering from want of food. When civilians require money, considerations of economy are set aside, but these considerations are all powerful in the case of famine.

PRATIKAR,
Oct. 24th, 1884.

6. The same paper is glad to notice that Mr. Kirkwood, the District Judge of Moorshedabad, is becoming very popular.

PRATIKAR.

7. The same paper is sorry for the transfer of Mr. Veasey, the popular Magistrate of Moorshedabad. In the short space of time that he remained at

Moorshedabad he succeeded in winning the hearts of the people by his ability. He compelled the municipality to re-excavate the large tank in the barrack grounds.

PRATIKAR.

8. The same paper learns that people are greatly suffering from want of food at Gokarna, Dadpur, and Jalangi in the district of Moorshedabad. Many have been provided with work in the repairs of roads, the funds for which have been supplied by Mr. Veasey from the Road Cess Funds. The writer is glad to find that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is not indifferent to the matters. He has asked the District Magistrates to submit a report on the state of the crops in a short time.

PRATIKAR.

9. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson's Resolution on the Kishnagore students' case is re-assuring. People were very much afraid of the arbitrary conduct of the civilians. But the Resolution has gone a great way to remove that fear. It is rumoured that, since the appointment of Mr. J. Ware Edgar to the Secretaryship, a change has come over the spirit of Mr. Thompson. The writer is of opinion that Mr. Thompson's severity to officers concerned in the Kishnagore case had its origin in the agitation about the Dacca students' case in Parliament, and in the declaration of Lord Ripon that unless Mr. Thompson should interfere in the Kishnagore case he would be obliged to do so himself.

PRATIKAR.

10. The same paper advocates the laying of a double line on the Eastern Bengal Railway with a view to prevent future accidents. The writer wants to know what has become of the money which the passengers travelling by the mail train which collided at Arunghata with No. 16 up were carrying with them. He disapproves the action of the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat in ordering the indiscriminate burial of both Hindoos and Mahomedans who lost their lives on that fatal night.

PRATIKAR.

11. The same paper does not understand why people should become Municipal Commissioners. If they do not do their work properly, they are abused by the rate-payers. If they do their work properly, they are abused by Europeans, because they do not obtain all the comforts and conveniences at the expense of the general body of rate-payers. The European quarters enjoy greater municipal advantages than the native quarters, and still the Europeans crave for more. The rate-payers had up to this time no power to punish their Commissioners, but under the new Act they will have such power, and so the writer warns those who are not righteous, independent and active, and who have no sympathy with the people, and no leisure, not to stand candidates for Commissionerships.

12. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 25th October, says that the *Englishman* newspaper may be compared to a banian tree which makes the road unclean on which it stands. As birds make their nests on the tree, so men prone to oppression take refuge with the *Englishman*, and it never refuses protection to an oppressor. Government is like a zemindar. It is deaf to the complaints of the poor, and never seems to mind what mischief the gigantic tree is doing.

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
Oct. 25th, 1884.

13. The *Sámachár Chandrika*, of the 25th October, is glad to hear that Lord Ripon has, on the recommendation of Mr. Thompson, allowed natives to enter the Opium Department. The order applies directly to Beharis and not to Bengalis, and that is a cause of anxiety.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 25th, 1884.

14. The same paper is glad to hear that Lord Ripon has ordered that in selecting candidates for the Native Civil Service due consideration should be given to their educational qualification.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

15. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indian community is greatly agitated at the high-handed proceedings of the police against Mr. Walker. The writer says that up to this time all oppression on the part of the police was passed unnoticed by that community.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA.

16. The same paper thanks Mr. Thompson for punishing the officers concerned in the prosecution of school-boys at Kishnagore, but the writer thinks that the case would never have occurred if the Dacca Resolution had not been recorded.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

17. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson has given some advice to the Native Press, but though he admits that the Anglo-Indian Press was in fault, he had not the courage to give any advice to it.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

18. The same paper says that famine is apprehended in every direction. Burdwan and Beerbhoom have been visited by it. But the benign Government has granted Rs. 500 only for relief. People will get two annas only for a day's work, but two annas a day will not keep their body and soul together. Government should do something for those that are incapable of work. They should not be made to depend on the charity of the public.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

19. The *Sulabha Sámachár*, of the 25th October, says that the way in which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had conducted the administration up to this time showed that he had neither firmness nor sense of justice. But the just punishment he has inflicted on those concerned in the prosecution of the students of Kishnagore has removed the impression from the minds of many that he lacks firmness. The civilians have become intolerably highhanded under his rule. The writer hopes that the result of the Kishnagore students' case will bring them to their senses.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 25th, 1884.

20. The *Samvād Prábhakar*, of the 29th October, says that foreign rulers of country cannot with propriety dispense with the liberty of the Press. The Press makes the wants and aspirations of the people known to the rulers, and so if the liberty of the Native Press is taken away it will produce great mischief.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Oct. 29th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson says that the native newspapers do not like him. The writer says that this is a matter of great regret. But unfortunately the

people are labouring under an impression that Mr. Thompson does not like to do good to the people under his charge.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 29th, 1884.

21. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th October, says that the Arunghata railway accident was due to the rules about the running of trains not being so carefully framed as is necessary for a railway with single lines. The Station Master of the intermediate station prevents collision between two trains rushing from opposite directions by showing the signal of danger. Thus if there be the slightest carelessness on the part of the Station Master of the intermediate station, and of the drivers of the two trains coming from opposite directions, a disaster is inevitable. A system which makes the life and death of a large number of persons dependent upon the vigilance of three persons only is surely very faulty.

Railway accidents and single line.

SAHACHAR.

22. The same paper says that it has heard that the Viceroy was astonished at the unscrupulousness of the officials upon reading the papers relating to the case of the so-called Salem rioters. Even the history of India does not afford a parallel to the wrong which has been done in that case by a few officials. The Viceroy and all the members of his Council have unanimously directed that the Salem prisoners should be released. Because Mr. Grant-Duff hates and distrusts Her Majesty's Indian subjects, he thought a petty quarrel to be a conspiracy against Government. The wicked police and worthless Magistrates avail themselves of such opportunities. There is no want also of false evidence. When once a case has been decided by the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge, the Appellate Court does not interfere with the evidence. This is English system, but it is not applicable to India. Owing to the prevalence of this system here, many persons unjustly punished by lower courts cannot obtain justice. The writer is sorry that several innocent persons were punished upon false evidence. Justice is not to be expected from Magistrates and Judges full of political prejudices. The public is thankful to Lord Ripon for the justice which has been done at last to the Salem prisoner.

The release of the Salem prisoners.

SAHACHAR.

23. The same paper says that native editors should follow the friendly advice given by Mr. Stevens. It is gratifying to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the views expressed by Mr. Stevens. But the writer does not concur in some of the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the Native Press. He has said that the Anglo-Indian newspapers had, it is true, lost self-control on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill, but they have recovered, but that the native papers are still writing in an objectionable spirit. The writer does not agree in the above remarks. Native papers, he says, had not even approached the objectionable tone assumed by the *Englishman* during the Ilbert Bill agitation. Had a native editor abused the Viceroy and the Government in the manner the *Englishman* did, he would have surely been adequately punished. The *Englishman* is not yet free from objectionable writings.

The Lieutenant-Governor's remarks about the Native Press.

SAHACHAR.

24. The same paper hears that Mr. Stevens will officiate for Mr. Harrison during his absence on leave. The editor says that Mr. Stevens is a very fine gentleman. He hopes that Mr. Stevens will be able to manage the business of the Calcutta Municipality in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Stevens.

SAHACHAR.

25. The same paper has heard from its Beerbhoom correspondent that the common people of Rampore Hât are suffering very much from scarcity of food. The editor concludes, from the manner in which relief is being given, that

Distress in Beerbhoom.

the distress of the people will be considerably lightened. If there is rain-fall now, a six-anna crop will be obtained.

26. The same paper has heard, from its Bankoora correspondent, that distress prevails in Sonamukhi, and that many persons are leaving the place. The editor is glad that relief works have begun to be opened in those places in the district in which distress prevails.

SAHACHAR.
Oct. 29th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson on the Native Press.

27. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 30th October, says that the perusal of Mr. Thompson's Resolution on the report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division shows that he is for taking away the liberty of the Native Press. The writer says that the Native Press is in the habit of exposing the shortcomings of the Administration. Mr. Thompson should consider both sides of the question. In the writer's opinion the native newspapers are not much to blame.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 30th, 1884.

28. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 30th October, says that for the last six weeks the income of the Calcutta Tramway Company has been falling off. The company has revised the rate of fares, but that has not mended matters much. Many now go in hackney carriages who formerly used to resort to the tramways. The revised rates are favourable to those who only travel long distances.

SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,
Oct. 30th, 1884.

29. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 1st November, complains that, though there are two Hindoos drawing a higher pay than Rs. 1,000 a month in the service of Government, yet there is no Mussulman drawing the same high pay. There are indeed two, viz. Syed Moazzim Hossain and Syed Amir Hossain, drawing more than Rs. 1,000, but the former is retiring, and the latter, when he reverts to his own post, will get less than Rs. 1,000. It is only as Deputy Magistrates that Mussulmans hold a few high posts.

URDU GUIDE,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

30. The *Su'abh Samachār*, of the 1st November, says that Lord Ripon was sent out to this country to atone for the sins of men like Lord Lytton. Had he fought to the utmost he would have been wounded. He goes home with an uninjured person. Though he is not completely successful and though his work comes to an end for the present, he is a person sent by God. He has done his work like a hero, and the people of India will sing his praises for all time. He has done the work of his Lord, and his Lord will bless him.

SULABH SAMACHAR
Nov. 1st, 1884.

31. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson is really greatly annoyed with the Native Press. He has expressed a desire for curtailing the liberty of the Press on the occasion of reviewing the report submitted by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

SULABH SAMACHAR.

The writer is sorry to hear what Mr. Thompson says. He says that the native newspapers are unfavourably disposed towards Government. The writer asks, towards what Government are they so disposed? Towards the Government of India or towards the Government of Bengal? His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was himself opposed to Lord Ripon. Every one knows that the native newspapers were loyal to Lord Ripon and to his Government. If His Honor had said that these papers were loyal to Lord Ripon and disloyal to himself and to his Government, that would have been the real statement of facts. His Honor should have remembered that, when he became the ruler of Bengal, these very papers were elated with joy that the reign of unrighteousness was over, and that a righteous man was appointed to rule Bengal. But His Honor has lost the confidence of his subjects by his undue partiality to his own countrymen. The writer humbly begs to state that the accusations brought against the Native Press by His

Honor are unjust and untrue. If anybody has told him that these native papers are exponents of the views of their conductors and not of the public, that man is a sycophant and should not be believed. The writer does not deny that there are black sheep in the fold, but he objects to the unjust accusation of the whole Press for the fault of one or two of its members.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

32. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 1st November, complains that up to this time no list of voters has been published in the Kumarkhali Municipality, and consequently no nominations have been sent to the municipal office according to the Election Rules. The rate-payers as yet know nothing about the affairs of the forthcoming elections. Perhaps the authorities will say after the elections that the people of Kumarkhali did not want election. Under such circumstances, the elections should be postponed to a future day, otherwise great injustice will be done to the local rate-payers.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

33. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin is coming out as Viceroy. He is not known in India. It is not known whether he will be kind to the people, and whether he will follow the noble policy of Lord Ripon. Preparations are being made for raising memorials to Lord Ripon. But the writer says that the loyalty of the people to Lord Ripon lies too deep for memorials, for bronze statues, and for marble monuments, for these are but transcient. The people of India should show their gratitude to Lord Ripon before the Eternal Father. The national history of India will never forget the blessed memory of Lord Ripon.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

34. The same paper expresses its gratitude to the Excise Commission for considering the merits and demerits of the outstill system, and for proposing reforms. The report of the Excise Commission. The writer is glad to learn that Mr. Thompson is willing even to sacrifice revenue for preventing drunkenness, and he is also glad that His Honor has in a very praiseworthy spirit directed the Board of Revenue to consult the different public bodies before making new arrangements.

PRABHATI,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

35. The *Prabháti*, of the 1st November, says that, though Mahomedans were inferior to Englishmen in enlightenment, still they reposed confidence in the Hindoos and made very little distinction between Hindoos and Mahomedans, and for this reason, in spite of all the shortcomings of their rule, they were able to unite the whole of India under their sway.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

36. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 1st November, says that every thoughtful man appreciates the value of the services rendered by Lord Ripon to the natives of India, and knows what good results they will bring forth in the future. He was always anxious for doing good to the people, and the people, high and low, rich and poor, should come forward to show their respect towards him on the eve of his departure from India.

PRAJA BANDHU.

37. The same paper says that, though the Eastern Bengal Railway has passed into the hands of Government, the inconveniences of the passengers remain all the same. Accidents in goods trains are very frequent, but they do not attract public attention. Necessity for establishing a double line is greatly felt.

The Eastern Bengal Railway. The number of third class carriages is very small. These become very crowded on Saturdays and Mondays. These carriages should be lighted. The tickets of higher class carriages are collected before arrival at Sealdah, but the passengers in the lower classes are detained for a long time at that station. The writer recommends that monthly tickets should

be issued as far as Ranaghat to enable people residing at places like Ranaghat to come daily to Calcutta.

38. The *Bangabasi*, of the 1st November, is glad to learn that the French Government has appointed Baboo Durgachurn Rakshit as Chairman of the local municipality in French Chandernagore.

Durgachurn Rakshit appointed Chairman of Chandernagore Municipality, by the French.

The English should learn liberal principles of Government from the French.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

39. The same paper says that it is rumoured that Mr. Abdur Rahman and Baboo Grish Chunder Ghosh will be appointed members of the Bengal Legislative Council. These gentlemen are not known to fame, nor have they done anything to show that they are really able men. The people therefore will not be in a position to approve of their appointments. The writer is afraid that Mr. Abdur Rahman's appointment to the Council is likely to produce mischief. His supporting the proposal of Government against the opinion of the public in the matter of the Commission of Enquiry under section 28 has produced a scandal. If members are to be selected from among the Barristers, the writer would name Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. M. Ghosh, and Mr. T. Palit. There are many highly educated Mahomedans who are deserving of the honour. The public will be greatly pleased if Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterjee is appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

BANGABASI.

40. The same paper approves of the appointment of Babu Mahendra Nath Bose as the Principal Judge of Small Cause Courts in Nuddea and Jessore. His reputation as a judicial officer stands very high.

BANGABASI.

41. The same paper is glad to learn from a confidential source that Baboo Amritlal Chatterjee, the Subordinate Judge of Krishnagore, will be appointed an extra additional Judge for six months in Bhagulpore to remove the block of business in that district.

BANGABASI.

42. The same paper applauds the earnest efforts made by the people of Bombay to accord a hearty reception to Lord Ripon. They have already collected subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 20,000. This is very creditable for the people of Bombay. Bengal should not be backward in this respect. The time for action is come.

BANGABASI.

43. The same paper notices a case at Loharijan in Assam in which a coolie boy was severely beaten by a European belonging to the local tea-garden. A friend of the boy brought the case to the notice of Mr. Godfrey of Dibrugah. Mr. Godfrey held an enquiry on the spot, and as the assault was proved, fined the culprit Rs. 40. The European offender confessed that the boy was innocent, and that he was beaten for his mother's fault.

BANGABASI.

44. The same paper says that famine has really made its appearance in the Satgatchia Thana in Burdwan. The Editor publishes the official report on the subject, and then gives the report of his special correspondent. The latter says that Babu Kaliprassanna Seal is an influential man in Satgachia, and he keeps accurate information about the wants of the people. People are sure to die if relief works are not commenced in a short time. There are many who are willing to go to a distance to get work, but they cannot leave their wives and children behind.

BANGABASI.

In a village named Bara Palashan there are 750 families and there are about 5,000 bighas of land. Of this only 100 bighas have been cultivated. Out of a population of 5,000 only 25 families have a stock of

provision. The correspondent learned from certain bullock-drivers that suffering in the neighbourhood has become intense, and asks Government in a piteous manner to open relief works at Palashan.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

The same paper learns from Kulna and Katwa that, though famine has not made its appearance in these two sub-divisions, the people are suffering from scarcity. From Falgun to Bhadra next the distress will be at its highest. The state of the tract of country lying on the confines of these two sub-divisions is already deplorable. The sub-divisional officers are doing their best to obtain accurate information about the state of things, but they regret that they have not sufficient funds at their disposal. The writer hopes that the superior officers who are not indifferent in this matter will place funds in the hands of these gentlemen when the pinch comes. The writer recommends that the relief works in these two sub-divisions should take the shape of re-excavation of tanks in the fields.

BANGABASI.

The same paper learns from its correspondent at Shaldanga, Julpigoree, that people in that village do not as a rule get two meals. They have one meal and even that not sufficient in quantity. No one takes any notice of this distress.

BANGABASI.

The Beerbhoom correspondent of the same paper says that the inhabitants of certain villages at the distance of 10 miles from Cynthia are suffering greatly from want of food. No official takes any notice of the distress. Two applications have been submitted to the Joint-Magistrate of Rampore Hat, but no notice has been taken of the application.

The same tale comes from Ulipur in Rungpore. The writer learns from a confidential source that Maharani Swarnamagi is taking steps to relieve the distress.

Similar stories of distress come from Rautara in Magura in Jessore, and from Ranaghat and Kishenganj in Nuddea.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

45. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st November, says that the attempt of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to relieve the distress in Beerbhoom is very praiseworthy. He is already in Beerboom, and will visit Nulhati and Sitarampore. The suffering of the people will be the greatest in January.

Mr. Thompson on tour.

SANJIVANI.

46. The same paper says that Mr. Beveridge is a jewel of a civilian.

Mr. Beveridge.

He has laid the Subordinate Judicial officers under great obligation by proposing to give the Munsifs better accommodation both for their offices and for their residence. The Munsifs are better educated as a rule than Deputy Magistrates. But the Deputy lives in a palatial building, while the poor Munsif passes his days in a hovel. His transfer being very frequent, he cannot make a house for himself.

SANJIVANI.

47. The same paper says that the whole of India rejoices at the

The release of the Salem prisoners.

order for the release of the Salem prisoners. The people of Madras are shedding tears of joy while gratitude towards Lord Ripon finds expression everywhere. A large number of very respectable men in Salem were sent to the Andamans by thoughtless Civilian Judges on false evidence, concocted by the police. Persistent efforts were made to obtain the release of these men. Lord Ripon was applied to when he was in Madras. The suits instituted by Vijja Raghaba Chariar exposed the worthlessness of the evidence on which the convictions were made, and Lord Ripon, sensible that these men were the victims of the civilians and of the police, has graciously ordered their release.

SANJIVANI.

48. The same paper disapproves of the action of the Director of Public Instruction in confirming the punishment inflicted by the Commission consisting of the

The fracas at the Presidency College.

Professors of the Presidency College on the third-year students of that College. Those that were expelled from the College as a reward for telling the truth will not be allowed to take admission in any Government College. The Director has passed some severe remarks on the proceedings of the Commission. The writer would have been glad if these remarks had been published. The writer would be glad to know if any comments have been made on the conduct of Professor Webb. He should not be allowed to escape with impunity. Race feeling has prejudiced even the minds of the Professors.

SANJIVANI.
Nov. 1st, 1884.

49. The same paper says that a coolie was sent to jail at the instance of the tea-planter under whom he served on a charge of creating disturbances. On his release the coolie rejoined his work and set the buildings on fire. The coolies patiently suffered all sorts of oppression, and now they seem to be bent on revenge. Unless the tea-planters take lesson from facts like these, they will have to leave the country in the same way as the indigo planters of Bengal.

The tea-planter and the coolie.

50. The same paper learns that the National Association of Balasore has represented to Government that the canal water cannot reach high level, while in low land, where water is abundant, it does nothing but mischief; and that canal officers also oppress the people. The writer approves of the action of the Association, and hopes that Government will grant its prayer, and thereby remove the inconvenience of the cultivators.

The Canals of Orissa.

SANJIVANI.

51. The same paper says that Dr. Payne has left Bengal for ever with the compliments of the Government of Bengal. Since his appointment as Surgeon-General, he made the promotion of the natives in the Medical Department dependent on examination, and that of Europeans on favour. It was he who introduced the distinction of race in the department. The Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 29th October, on the administration of the charitable dispensaries in Bengal, shows how deeply Dr. Payne hated the native hospital assistants. He has called them dishonest and untruthful. They are indeed very poorly paid, but still they are men of respectable birth. The writer is surprised at the audacity of the Surgeon-General, and he is still more surprised at the fact that His Honor has not passed censure on this part of the report. If the hospital assistants are really bad men, why are they suffered to retain their appointments, and why are they not hauled up before criminal courts? The Surgeon-General has done his best to represent the noble desire of establishing dispensaries as proceeding from unworthy motives. He has said that recently proposals for establishing dispensaries had been made with a view to provide for particular native doctors, and that the non-appointment of those particular officers caused the proposals to fall through.

Dr. Payne on Native Hospital Assistants.

SANJIVANI.

52. The Beerbhoom correspondent of the same paper says that the people in Pakpara are suffering greatly for want of food. The people say that the Magistrate came thrice to the village. Many go to the Nalhati relief works from this place, but they do not get adequate remuneration. Premlal, his brother, his nephew, and a friend went to the relief works on the 22nd September. Premlal has eleven mouths to feed. But the labour of three men procured them only six pice—a sum quite inadequate to supply them with food. The zemindar of the village excavated a tank and the labourers, who were his tenants, received ten pice, twelve pice, and in some cases even sixteen pice each, but it is a matter of great regret that they get from Government even less than what they got from their zemindar.

The scarcity in Beerbhoom.

SANJIVANI.

The writer saw with his own eyes that people did not get their wages for two days for their work on the road leading to Jagdhara. It was raining

on that day. People came in numbers to obtain payment in the rains, but it is doubtful whether they got it.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 1st, 1884.

53. Baboo Rajkumar Bandyopadhyaya, a pundit of the Rampore Hât school, writing to the same paper, says that a friend of his went to walk in the fields towards the north of Rampore Hât. He met with several men; one of them had a bundle of grass on his head. The man belonged to the village, named Bahargurh. He said that he had left eating rice and taken to *makai*, which is cheaper, that the bundle of grass would sell at two pice, that he would have to procure another bundle to get another sum of two pice, that it would be difficult for him to feed all his children with four pice, that in his village distress had become common and that one Arabdeh Sheik, who had a wife and a daughter about two and a half years old, was on the point of death through want of food for he could scarcely move. The pandit when he heard all this from his friend, and especially the story of the sufferings of Arabdeh, was impelled, as if by an invisible power, to go and see the poor man. He accordingly started with a few pice, and a small stock of provision for Bahargurh, the village in which poor Arabdeh was. Arabdeh, though weak, came out of the room to show his gratitude to the pandit, and represented that the bitter cries of his little daughter were a source of greater suffering to him than starvation. People came flocking to the house of Arabdeh, and every one began to tell the tale of his sufferings. They had sold up everything they had, and were now looking up for aid from Government. A poor woman who was advanced in pregnancy, mistaking the pandit for a relief officer, pressed him to take down her name. Her husband had fled away, whither no one knew. She has a young child of about a year and a half, and she is in a state of utter helplessness.

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper publishes a letter from the *Political Sunnyási*, in which he says that the statement made by the Collector of Midnapore that he was deputed by Baboo Surendranath Banerjee or by the editor of a native newspaper is without foundation. Nor is it true that there were many other political sunnyasis. He says he was travelling alone and had no follower.

SANJIVANI.

55. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Shyamnagar, in Meherpore, says that no rice is procurable in his village even for money, and that in Asrukpore the labourers and cultivators are daily getting thinner and thinner for want of food and they will suffer greatly unless Government does something to help them.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 2nd, 1884.

56. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd November, publishes a letter from a European gentleman who lived long in Bengal, and is now in Rangoon, to the effect that in Burmah and in Arracan the children of the indigenous population are admitted into cadet companies, and that if influential natives of India make an attempt they can get their children admitted in these companies. The editor agrees with his European correspondent in this matter.

DACCA PRAKASH.

57. The same paper has an article on the causes of famines, the purport of which is similar to that of the article noticed in paragraph 80 of our report for the week ending the 1st November.

DACCA PRAKASH.

58. The same paper has an article on Mr. Francis's case, the purport of which is similar to that of the article noticed in paragraph 73 of our report for the week ending the 1st November.

59. The same paper has an article headed "The opinion of Mr. Thompson on the Native Press," the purport of which is similar to that of the article noticed in paragraph 69 of our report for the week ending 1st November.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 2nd, 1884.

60. The same paper thanks Lord Ripon for bringing about the release of the unfortunate Salem prisoners who will pray for him day and night. They obtained release, because his heart was touched at the thought of their sufferings.

DACCA PRAKASH.

61. The *Paridarshak*, of the 2nd November, is glad to notice that the High Court has issued a circular to the effect that any one in Assam will be entitled to appear in the pleadership examinations if he has passed the Entrance examination of the University and attended the prescribed courses of law lectures. The writer sees the hand of Mr. Elliot in this matter.

PARIDARSHAK,
Nov. 2nd, 1884.

62. The same paper disapproves of the sentence passed upon the students of the third year class, Presidency College, by the Committee of the Professors. Many have been punished without the slightest proof of their guilt. Many such things will happen under Mr. Thompson's government.

PARIDARSHAK.

63. The same paper says that the reign of Lord Ripon was like that of Rama. But Lord Ripon could not succeed in all his praiseworthy undertakings owing to the opposition of the Anglo-Indian officials. The writer thanks Lord Ripon with all his heart on the eve of his departure.

PARIDARSHAK.

64. The same paper says that there is no necessity for dividing Sylhet into two districts. It will prove injurious to the people of Sylhet. Formerly there was no sub-division in Sylhet, and though the people were in consequence of this a little inconvenienced, the work went on smoothly. Now, there are five sub-divisions. The number of sub-divisions might be increased by one. But the writer does not see any good in making two districts out of one. By the creation of a new district, provision will be made for one European gentleman only, namely, one Deputy Commissioner. But the Judge and the Sub-ordinate Judge will remain the same. Sylhet is smaller than its neighbouring district Mymensingh, both in extent and in population. If the district is divided into Northern and Southern Sylhet, where would the Sudder station of the southern district be placed? If it be at Moulavi Bazar it would be too near the Sudder station of the other district. If it be at Habiganj it would be at the furthest extremity of the southern district, and there is no other place between these two places where the head-quarters can be conveniently fixed. The division is sure to ruin the ancient and fine city of Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK.

65. The *Sádháraní*, of the 2nd November, says that there is not a single soul who is not grieved at the prospect of the departure of Lord Ripon, who has always tried to benefit natives owing to his hearty sympathy with them. There is not a single Indian who will not shed tears when Lord Ripon goes away.

SADHARANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1884.

66. The same paper says that on the occasion of the recent festivities in connection with the abolition of slavery, Mr. Forster said that "it was abundantly the Anti-slavery Society's duty to keep a jealous eye over the efforts to introduce slavery in another form—sham emigration and sham contracts." By the system of emigration and contract the system of slavery has been maintained in some countries, specially in India. The Webb case has shown that the horrors of the middle passage are not absent from the contract system.

SADHARANI.

A full account of how the coolies are treated is given in the book of the traveller Ramkumar. The coolies in plantations are in no way better treated than slaves. The new Emigration Act, which is a glorious measure of Mr. Thompson, has completely deprived the innocent coolies of freedom. An account of the injury that is being done by the above Act, and of the way in which the coolies are treated, the papers relating to the Webb case, and a translation of the book of Ramkumar should be sent to the Anti-slavery Society. The coolies may be saved if that Society makes efforts for saving them from oppression.

SADHARANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1884.

67. The same paper says that he who denies that the English are the friends of Indians, and that they have done much for India, must be a mad man. But he

English gods and English demons.

who thinks that the English have come to India only for the purpose of benefiting India, and from no selfish motive, must be worse than mad. It is a glorious thing for the English that they seek their own interests. He alone who seeks his own interests, can prosper in the world. The unlimited material prosperity of the English is due to this trait in their character. But because one seeks his own interests, it is not necessary that one should injure others. He who can sacrifice his own interests for the benefit of others is godlike. There are such men among every nation. There are surely such men in the country of Howard and Wilberforce. The writer does not intend to calculate whether there is a larger number of godly or demoniac Englishmen here. But it is certain that there are many English monsters in this country. So long as the writer lives, he will proclaim the faults of the demonlike Englishmen, treat as friends the manlike Englishmen, and adore the godlike Englishmen. Had not the number of manlike Englishmen been larger than that of demonlike Englishmen, India would have been ruined by this time. The writer is not against the English nation, but against the English monsters. A body of Anglo-Indians is now making all sorts of false accusations against native papers. Native editors cannot forgive these liars. The writer says that he feels great pain in blaming the English, but in the interests of truth he will always be compelled to condemn wicked Englishmen. If Englishmen cannot bear this, they should check their foul-tongued and wicked countrymen. So long as there is a single English demon in India, the writer will fearlessly lift up his voice against him.

SADHARANI.

68. The same paper says that such a gross injustice as the imprisonment of the innocent Hindus of Salem was never before committed. Such a large number of

The release of the Salem prisoners.

persons was never before unjustly punished under British rule owing to wrong persistence of officials and wickedness of the police. It was found out that the Salem prisoners had been unjustly punished upon the false statement of witnesses produced by the police. But it is not the knowledge of the unjust imprisonment of the respectable Hindus of Salem that has led the Madras Government to release them. The people of Madras tried their best for the release of the Salem prisoners. There has been also much agitation about the matter in newspapers during the last two years. Because Lord Ripon interfered in the matter, the Salem prisoners were released. Indeed the release of the Salem prisoners is due to Lord Ripon alone.

SADHARANI.

69. The same paper complains of the bad arrangements in the The Calcutta Steam Navigation Company. The writer purchased a first class ticket, but could not find any first class in the steamer. The writer complained of this to a native officer of the steamer, who said that when there was no first class in the steamer, a first class ticket should not have been given, but did not return the extra fare unjustly charged.

The writer found a large number of men, women, and children crammed like sheep or goats into a narrow space.

70. The same paper blames the Lieutenant-Governor for the unjust and untrue remarks made by him regarding the *Medini*. The *Medini* is the eyesore of the Midnapore officials, whose illegal proceedings it fearlessly exposes. The writer does not approve of all the remarks and all the articles of the *Medini*, but he does not believe that that paper has been started with the sole object of slandering officials. The officials have preferred this false charge against the *Medini*. The authorities have been guilty of false statements by placing implicit faith in the statements of the local officials. A gross falsehood has found place in the resolution. The Lieutenant-Governor has said that the *Medini* "is owned and carried on by a number of educated gentlemen, principally pleaders of the civil court, who ought to know better." By saying this, the Lieutenant-Governor has censured the pleaders of Midnapore. The writer cannot conceive how the district officer gave the untrue information that the paper is conducted by the pleaders of the civil court. He is sorry that the Lieutenant-Governor has censured the pleaders of Midnapore by believing in this untrue statement.

SADHARANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1884.

71. The same paper says that Sir Richard Garth has been guilty of contempt of court by making remarks about the cases of the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals while these are still *sub judice*. The Chief Justice punished Baboo Surendro Nath for contempt of court but he has himself been guilty of that offence. The *Statesman* says that the Government of India has requested the Home Government to remove Sir Richard Garth for this offence. The *Englishman* denied this at first, but he said the day after the denial that something had been written to the Secretary of State, but it was not known whether it had been requested that Sir Richard Garth should be removed.

SADHARANI.

72. The same paper says that in his resolution about the Aranghata railway accident, the Lieutenant-Governor has blamed the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat for not making a proper investigation. But the Lieutenant-Governor has not blamed the Railway authorities who appeared upon the spot immediately after the accident. The Deputy Magistrate was informed of the collision five or six hours after the occurrence. But the Lieutenant-Governor has not blamed the Railway authorities for making such delay in informing the Deputy Magistrate of the accident. The Lieutenant Governor could not see the faults of the English railway officers, but has only alluded to the fault of the dark Deputy Magistrate.

SADHARANI.

73. The same paper says that Anglo-Indians have been committing great oppression upon natives since the Ilbert Bill agitation. The writer says that the suggestion made by a correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, namely, that an association should be formed for the purpose of saving natives from such oppression, should be adopted.

SADHARANI.

74. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Kumira, in Khulna, says that, though the people of that place pay road cess, they suffer much inconvenience from the want of good roads. The writer hopes that the inconvenience of the people will be removed if the Magistrate is informed of it by a petition.

SADHARANI.

75. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd November, says that the two points which have given rise to much controversy in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill

SAMAYA,
Nov. 3rd, 1884.

The Tenancy Bill.

are the transfer of occupancy right and sub-letting. The writer admits the desirability of granting the right of transferring occupancy right to the tenants on the following grounds:—The want of such a power often compels them to relinquish land, when they cannot cultivate it, and if they have such power, they may mortgage the land in time of need. But the question is that the rate of interest being very high, if a tenant once pledges his land he can scarcely recover it. Slowly, but gradually, it goes to the money lender, and the tenant becomes an under-tenant to his creditor. It is, therefore, desirable that Government should make arrangements for lending money to the tenant at a small interest. The writer thinks that a rule should be made prohibiting the transfer of occupancy right to any one who is not a cultivator himself.

No provision has yet been made for under-ryots, and Government thinks that no provision on this subject will be of any use; but, says the writer, it will make matters easy if cultivation for more than two years be made a condition for the accrual of the occupancy right to an under-ryot.

SAMAYA.
Nov. 3rd, 1-84.

76. The same paper hopes that Mr. Thompson will, as Government is now the proprietor of the Eastern Bengal Railway, make provision for those who have

The accident at Aranghata.

been disabled by the accident at Aranghata, and also for the family and children of those who have lost their lives.

SAMAYA.

77. The same paper says that the *Englishman* gives out as its opinion that, until the number of European and Eurasian Commissioners is increased, there is no hope of improvement in Calcutta. The writer says that no one prevents Europeans from becoming Commissioners. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor can easily nominate 24 Europeans or Eurasians on behalf of Government. But the fact of his not so appointing shows that Mr. Thompson does not agree in this matter with the Editor of the *Englishman*.

The *Englishman* and the Calcutta Municipality.

SAMAYA.

78. The same paper hears that an Additional Judge will be required in Bhagulpore for six months, and hopes that Baboo Dwarkanath Mitra, the Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, will be appointed to the post.

Additional Judge for Bhagulpore.

SAMAYA.

79. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has laid the whole population of India under a great obligation by ordering the release of the unfortunate Salem prisoners.

The release of the Salem prisoners.

SAMAYA.

80. The same paper hears that a rumour is current at Kishnagore that Mr. Tayler has appealed to the Viceroy against the order of the Bengal Government by which he has been degraded. The writer is sorry for Mr. Tayler, who is an old man, and is very popular, but he thinks that Mr. Tayler has not been very severely punished, considering the way in which he supported Major Ramsay.

Mr. Tayler's appeal to the Government of India.

SAMAYA.

81. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson, who accuses the native papers of bringing false accusations against officers of Government without careful enquiry, has made a statement that the *Medini* newspaper is the property of the pleaders of the civil court in Midnapore; but that the pleaders have emphatically denied that they have any connection with it. His Honour has himself committed an error of which he accuses the native press.

Mr. Thompson and the *Medini* newspaper.

SAMAYA.

82. The same paper is glad to hear that the law classes in the Presidency College will be abolished from January next. The writer does not understand why the classes were so long maintained.

The abolition of the law classes in the Presidency College.

The writer thinks that the Presidency College itself should be abolished. In that case what would become of Mr. Tawney and of the European Professors?

83. Baboo Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, writing to the same paper, say that Gobin Sing, the talukdar of Langarpura in the district of Sarun and sub-division Sewan Aliganj, ordered the servant of Baboo Rajendranath Chattopadhyaya to be severely beaten, and to pay a fine of Rs. 5 for no other fault than pulling down a thatch under orders from his employer, who had previously paid all his dues to the zemindar. The writer says that such things are of daily occurrence in that part of the country. The ryots are ignorant and illiterate. None but Government can improve the condition of these unfortunate men.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 3rd, 1884.

The difficulty of governing India in these days.

84. The *Som Prakash*, of the 3rd November, says that it is evident from the recall of two successive Viceroys before the expiration of their term of office that the work of the administration of India is gradually becoming more and more difficult. When the English first became masters of this country, the Hindus hated them as Mlechas, and did not mix with them. So the faults of the one race were not known to the other owing to want of familiarity. But owing to familiarity the Hindus have come to perceive the faults of the English. Natives no longer consider them as a noble nation though Mlechas, but hate them as monsters. Now, the Hindus see that the Anglo-Indians are grossly selfish, and that they are hostile to natives. It is not to be expected that when Anglo-Indians do not love natives, the latter should love them. The pretended love of Anglo-Indians for natives is nothing but hypocrisy. There is also the conflict of interests. The Anglo-Indians desire to monopolise all the higher posts in the country. Natives try to prevent this. Hostility due to such causes will not easily pass away. For these reasons the work of the administration of India has become very difficult. If it is sought to govern justly, Anglo-Indians will be displeased; if it is sought to please Anglo-Indians, natives will be dissatisfied.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 3rd, 1884.

The rules about municipal election.

85. The same paper says that much injustice has been done by ruling that vote in writing or vote by proxy should not be accepted, and by fixing the same day for the election of Municipal Commissioners all over the country. Owing to the above rule, if a person is ill or absent from home on business he will not be able to give his vote, though he may pay a high tax. Proxies are accepted, says the writer, in civil and criminal courts, and in almost all important business. Why then should not vote by proxy be accepted? Again, supposing a person to have dwelling-houses under the jurisdiction of two municipalities, in both of which he lives during some months in the year, he will not be able to elect Commissioners for both municipalities though he pays taxes to both.

SOM PRAKASH.

Disrespect shown by officials to the Queen's Proclamation.

86. The same paper says that disrespect is being repeatedly shown to the Queen's Proclamation. The Ilbert Bill agitation has proved the inability of Government to appoint natives to all offices for which they may be qualified by education and ability without any distinction of colour and creed. The officials also do not show respect to the pledge given by the Queen that the religion and customs of Indians should not be interfered with. Sir Barnes Peacock insulted the Hindu religion as well as Hindu customs by ruling that a widow in possession of her husband's property should not be dispossessed of it if she becomes unchaste. Mr. Macdonald, Superintendent of Police of Terai in the North-Western

SOM PRAKASH.

Provinces, sent men to catch fish in a large tank in Kasipore, called Dronesagar, the proprietors of which do not from religious motives allow any one to catch fish therein. The proprietors did not allow Mr. Macdonald's men to approach the tank. Mr. Macdonald, enraged at this, sent the Assistant Superintendent, with a large number of policemen to catch fish, and they forcibly caught fish there. The same worthy Police Superintendent gave orders some time ago that the Hindus should not be allowed to crowd the streets on the occasion of any religious festival. But Sir Alfred Lyall has cancelled that order. In order to show his cruelty to the Hindus he has permitted the sale of beef in every place of the markets without being asked to do so. How long will Hindus tolerate such oppression? The *Statesman* has said that the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor in the Central Provinces is going to marry a Brahmin girl under the Court of Wards to a Brahmin youth belonging to another class against her grandmother's wishes.

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87. The same paper observes that the purpose for which the Excise Commission was appointed has not been fulfilled, inasmuch as the outstills will remain as before in the mofussil. The writer says that by introducing the outstill system, Government has increased the misery of the people of Behar, who are extremely poor and foolish. Their life is a burden to them, owing to their poverty, and they try to forget their sorrows by getting drunk. Government has not done well in placing temptation before such men. If the officials really desire the welfare of the people, they should do away with the outstill system, and pass a rigorous law for the purpose of preventing drunkenness.

The outstill system.

SOM PRAKASH.

88. The same paper says that the civilians are bitterly hostile to natives. It is extremely improbable that the people will be satisfied with British rule if, under these circumstances, the civilians have dominion over the natives. Because the officials are hostile to natives, Englishmen who violate native females and kill, insult, or rob native males escape punishment. This hostility has become so bitter that the officials now try to punish even native school-boys. Experienced officials like Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay tried to punish the Kishnagore students upon the pretence that they had committed rioting by clapping hands at the time of a *jatra* performance. This shows that they have lost their wits. The civilian Lieutenant-Governor is not free from hostility towards natives. The writer is, however, pleased that he has punished Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay. But the writer suspects that the Lieutenant-Governor has done so owing to shame, and that he is not really desirous of punishing Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay. He is surprised at the Presidency Commissioner's requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to exempt Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay from the punishment awarded to them. All this looks like a preconcerted scheme. Whether it is such or not will be evident from Mr. Thompson's action. The civilians now have become very outrageous. If they are not properly checked, evil results will be produced. Mr. Thompson is even now thought weakhearted. If he complies with the Presidency Commissioner's request, he will still more lower himself in the estimation of the public.

The civilians and the punishment of Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay.

SOM PRAKASH.

89. The same paper says that a monument is not required for perpetuating Lord Ripon's memory. His name will be more illustrious than that of Bentinck or Canning. Not only will impartial historians sing his praises, but his name will also be cherished with reverence by successive generations of Indians. Common and narrow-hearted people may not appreciate Lord

Lord Ripon.

Ripon's worth, but every impartial gentleman must admit that he is an extraordinarily noble-hearted and accomplished person.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
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90. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd November, complains that while the Lieutenant-Governor has given the Anglo-Indian journals credit for moderation, he has blamed the native journals for their want of that quality. Had Mr. Thompson, says the writer, taken into account the difference between the situation of Anglo-Indian papers and that of native papers, he would have understood that the latter are more moderate than the former. Government grants the prayers of Anglo-Indian editors as soon as they are made, and seldom injures the interests of their countrymen. Under these circumstances, the Anglo-Indian papers can have no reason to complain. But, on the other side, Government does not listen to the prayers of native papers, though repeatedly made, whilst the officials are injuring the interest of natives at every step, and the powerful Anglo-Indians are oppressing natives. How will native editors sit silent under these circumstances? The bitterness of heart of native editors is very great, and consequently their writings are occasionally bitter. Those who say that native editors do nothing but abuse Government speak an untruth. Every acute observer sees that native editors are not disloyal to Government, and that their only object is to reform the method of administration. If the officials consult natives and native editors as friends, the administration of the country can become far more satisfactory. But the writer does not expect that the present rulers will do so.

Native papers.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

91. The same paper says that the crops have not grown well in any part of Beerbhoom. The Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, has been obliged to admit that on an average in no part will more than a five-anna crop be obtained. The Collector Mr. Fiddian's estimate is even lower. He does not expect more than a two-anna crop. There can be no doubt that the poor people of Beerbhoom are now suffering much from scarcity of food. For this reason Government has opened relief works in different places. Asylums also have been opened for the relief of children and the disabled. But the writer has heard from a reliable source that proper relief is being afforded neither to the labourers nor to the disabled. The writer wants that the hunger of those who are starving should be satisfied. Mr. Wilson is not desirous of giving a labourer nine pice every day. But the Lieutenant-Governor, far from approving of this niggardliness, has expressed his dissatisfaction at it. Mr. Thompson has done well in expressing his displeasure at Mr. Wilson's conduct. Many officials will take lesson from it. Mr. Wilson has also given another proof of civilian narrowness. Only three pice is being given to disabled men and women, and one pice more to those who bring children. That this trifling sum is not at all sufficient need not be pointed out. But neither Mr. Wilson nor the Lieutenant-Governor has said anything about this. Many respectable persons had expressed their willingness to undertake the work of distributing relief, but Mr. Wilson did not consent to entrust them with the work. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his dissatisfaction at this also. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fiddian have said that loans should now be given to cultivators and small zemindars. The Lieutenant-Governor himself has now gone to Beerbhoom. The subordinate officials will learn much from his enthusiasm and instructions. The writer desires that Mr. Thompson should remove the distress of the people.

Scarcity in Beerbhoom and the relief given by Government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

92. The same paper says that the Education Commission was not directed to make enquiries as to the state of technical education in India, and as to what arrangements should be made for imparting

The teaching of industrial arts in India.

that education. The Government of India is enquiring about these points itself. It is evident that a country cannot become prosperous without technical education. The writer recommends that Government should open schools for teaching industrial arts, and not teaching fine arts. The workshop of the Seebpore Engineering College is more valuable than hundreds of art schools. It will not be easy to teach industrial arts in schools and colleges. There is want of both teachers and instruments. Much money will be necessary for removing these wants. But if Government admits natives as apprentices in its own workshops and manufactories, and if it can get natives admitted as apprentices into private workshops and manufactories by paying money to their proprietors, the work of giving technical education to the people will be done at small expense. Government will truly benefit Indians if it makes arrangements for giving technical education to the people.

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93. The same paper says that Lord Ripon's remark that those only who will pay money will be taught English in the middle class schools may dissatisfy

many persons. But the writer is not dissatisfied at this, as he thinks that the sons of persons belonging to the middle class will learn English in the middle class schools by paying money. He also thinks that schools teaching up to the Entrance standard will gradually increase. Government desires to relieve itself gradually of the charge of imparting high education and of entrusting local associations with that charge. But the writer desires that Government should not be niggardly for some time longer in the matter of expenditure upon colleges and high class schools. Government should reduce undue expenditure in other directions and spend the money thus saved upon education. The people are prepared to manage the Government colleges if sufficient aid is given to them as to the aided schools. The writer does not approve of Lord Ripon's or the Education Commission's opinion as to the education which should be given to the Mussulmans. The writer does not think that Government should introduce another system of education for Mussulmans in order to gratify their religious bigotry.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

94. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indians have united in such a formidable body for the purpose of protecting their selfish interests and their power of

oppressing natives that nobody can speak a word against them. If anybody institutes a suit against an Anglo-Indian, or gives evidence against him, his ruin is certain. Anybody who opposes their despotism is sure to be tormented. Though they have come to this country to earn money, they pretend that they are benefiting it by sinking capital in it. Upon this ground they claim many privileges from Government, and have obtained many privileges from it. Such an unholy combination of Anglo-Indians for protecting their own selfish interests by injuring those of natives is grossly unjust. The sooner such combination is ended the better. It is no wonder that Lord Ripon and Messrs. Seymour Keay, Hume, and Blunt, who sympathize with natives and try their best to benefit them, should be the eyesore of the Anglo-Indians.

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95. The same paper, referring to the Francis case, says that the question is whether the Chemical Examiner found

such a large quantity of opium in the stomach of the deceased woman as could cause death. The native doctor has himself said that the woman suffered once from gout and at another time from diarrhoea. She felt great pain in her limbs after being beaten. Opium is given to patients suffering from these complaints. Why did not the Magistrate enquire whether the native doctor had given opium or not to the woman after she had been beaten in want of turpentine oil? The

Civil Surgeon said that he could not think that the woman had committed suicide by taking opium. He was of opinion that the woman had died of the inflammation of the kidneys caused by a violent blow. The Civil Surgeon is not a quack like the native doctor. He is thoroughly educated. He also examined the dead body in the presence of the native doctor. How then did the Magistrate disbelieve the Civil Surgeon? Other persons would have, at least, felt some doubt as to the innocence of the prisoner after this. But the Magistrate was quite certain that the prisoner was innocent. This manner of deciding cases is strange.

96. The same paper says that Mr. Tayler made enquiries about the Aranghata accident in Bagula. The innocence of the station-master has been proved. The Anglo-Indian papers were giving a proof of their hostility towards natives by making the station-master responsible for the collision. They were also recommending that natives should be driven out from railways. They have now been taught a lesson.

97. The same paper says that as Mr. Harrison was severely reprov-
ed by the Lieutenant-Governor for corresponding with Government as the mouth-piece of the Commissioners, he has refused to do so any longer. Now a Committee formed of several of the Commissioners is carrying on correspondence with the Commission of Enquiry.

98. The same paper says that the whole of India is rejoicing at the release of the Salem prisoners, and is blessing Government for it.

99. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 3rd November, says that according to Anglo-Indian journals Indians especially Bengalis, should not present farewell addresses to Lord Ripon, who has, by his policy, aroused hostile feelings between natives and Anglo-Indians, and whose Rent Bill, if passed into law, will make zemindars and ryots hostile to one another. Lord Ripon has done nothing that can justify the hostility of Anglo-Indians towards natives. He only tried to give natives some trifling share in the administration of their country. This would not have at all injured Europeans, though it might have diminished their facility of oppression. It is true that the Rent Bill, if passed, may make zemindars and ryots hostile to one another; but Lord Ripon did not introduce the Bill with that intention. On the contrary, he is trying his best to pass the Bill in such a shape as will prevent the apprehended hostility between the two classes. For this reason when he saw that the authorities of Bengal were trying to injure them he took two representatives of the zemindars into his Council for advocating their cause. In order to give the zemindars further advantage, he told the British Indian Association to elect one of the two representatives of the zemindars who were to be taken into the Council.

100. The same paper has heard that in Simla the officials are very busy with the Rent Bill. Many persons infer from their haste that the Bill will be passed into law this year. The writer knows that Lord Ripon will not pass the Bill. It is said that Lord Dufferin has his own views about the Bill. It is also clear that in order to act according to the report of the Bengal Government about the Rent Bill, the Bill will have to be considerably amended. The writer cannot understand how the officials will pass the Bill this year in the face of these obstacles. The editor cannot determine what shape the Bill will ultimately assume. Various opinions are being sent about the Bill from Bengal to Simla. Some have given their opinion about the Bill from the ryots' side; some from the zemindars' side; and

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others have recommended the withdrawal of the Bill in the interests of the two classes. In order to adopt the suggestions made, and to remove the defects pointed out by these persons, the Bill will have to be wholly recast. It is not certain whether the Bill will satisfy all the classes concerned even after this. Formerly the zemindars only were agitating about the Bill. Now the ryots, the middlemen, and the ryots in the khas mehals have begun to agitate about this. Not this paper alone, but also the majority of the native papers, as also the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman* are against the Bill. Of those native papers which are not against the Bill, some are objecting to some portions of the Bill from the ryots' side, others to other portions from the zemindars' side. The zemindars, the middlemen, and the ryots are against the Bill. The officials are giving different opinions about it. Under these circumstances, even if the Bill be not withdrawn, it should not be hastily passed into law.

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101. The same paper says that the question is whether Indians are really very happy or comfortable under the British rule. Is their discontent with the

British Government really unreasonable? Outward peace may reign everywhere in the country, but those who cannot obtain food by hard work who are always uneasy from the fear of the officials and of taxation, do not surely possess peace of mind. It is true that the people are obtaining Western enlightenment. But this enlightenment has introduced atheism and Mleccha manners and customs into the land. No native is appointed to a really high office. All the high posts are the monopoly of Europeans. The few native civilians are the eyesore of the Anglo-Indians. The only native who was appointed to a really high office is Baboo Romesh Chunder Mitter, who, for some time, acted as the Chief Justice of the High Court by the favour of Lord Ripon. The higher posts in the Railway, Telegraph, and Opium Departments are closed to natives. Clerkships, carrying a salary of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 alone, are open to them. Does not this show the partiality of Government? Indians had many grievances under Mussulman rule. But in the respect of giving employment, the Mussulman rulers were more impartial and generous than the civilized British Government. They freely appointed natives to the highest posts. Even under the bigoted Aurangzebe, natives obtained the post of Commander-in-Chief. Akbar managed the work of administration with the aid of natives. Though Shiraju-Dowlah used to very much oppress natives, a native, Mohunlal, was his Commander-in-Chief. But the civilized British Government far from appointing a native as Commander-in-Chief is not desirous of employing natives even as petty officers. It is said that English law courts make no distinction between the rich and the poor. But is it really so? The court-fees have become so high that many persons cannot institute suits. The system of administration of justice also is not free from defects. The present Chief Justice has also admitted that the decisions of many Judges are characterized by partiality and other faults. No one expects justice in a case between a European and a native. Who has ever heard of an Englishman being adequately punished for committing oppression upon a native? The British Government has also introduced here without any change European laws which are not at all suited to this country, the customs, manners, and sentiments of whose inhabitants are quite different from those of Europeans. Such disgraceful difference as is seen between the laws for Europeans and those for natives is not perhaps to be found even under uncivilized Governments. The Anglo-Indians made a violent agitation when it was proposed to confer upon native Magistrates jurisdiction over European criminals. In spite of all the oppressions under Mussulman rule, the country was comparatively

rich at that time. The Mussulman emperors spent the revenue in this country. But now twenty crores of rupees are being drained away from the country every year in the shape of home charges. Besides this, many English officials are carrying away a large sum of money from the country. For this reason the people are becoming poorer and poorer, and most men suffer for six months in the year from famine.

102. The same paper, referring to the Purneah case, says that the Police Superintendent is the chief witness in it. From the evidence of the Sub-Inspector

The Purneah case.

it appears that he arrested Mr. Walker at his bidding. Government has not done well in now transferring the Police Superintendent who knows many things about the suit instituted by Mohur, cowherd, against Mr. Walker's cowherd. Owing to his transfer, perhaps, many secrets will not be known. The Europeans possess much influence in the mofussil. There are many Europeans in Purneah. On the day of the hearing of Mr. Walker's case, 50 Europeans were present in the court. The Police Superintendent also has been transferred. Consequently, if any injustice has been done to the native Sub-Inspector, he will have great difficulty in obtaining redress. It is said that the police of Purneah is committing much oppression. Several cases have been brought against the police. But it is also rumoured that the Europeans of Purneah are guilty of much oppression. The writer has heard that a European of Purneah has recently wounded several natives with his gun. But it is not known whether the police or the Europeans are more outrageous, and whether the attempts of the police to put an end to the oppression of the Europeans have got it into this scrape. If the latter is the case, the punishment of the native Sub-Inspector will increase the oppression of the Europeans. The writer has heard that the Magistrate dismissed the case against Mr. Walker without hearing any evidence. He has also heard that the Magistrate did not listen to Mohur's prayer for the postponement of the hearing of the case against him during the Poojah vacation based on the ground that he would find it very difficult to obtain the assistance of any pleader or mookhtear during the time.

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103. The same paper says that not only Mr. Thompson's resolution about the Nuddea student's case, but also his resolution about the police, proves that the

The oppression committed by the police.

oppression of the officers has increased under his rule. The latter resolution shows that last year police officers were punished in ten cases for cruelty to criminals and for extortion. Never before was the police perhaps guilty of so great oppression as it committed last year. From this one may naturally conclude that had Mr. Thompson punished the Pubna police, that had he not at least encouraged Mr. Rattray, the police would never have been guilty of so much oppression. When Mr. Thompson has admitted the oppression of the police, he should have also admitted that native papers do not agitate about these oppressions from malice only. Mr. Thompson has admitted that the police often commits oppression unchecked. He has also admitted that those police officers who have been found guilty have not been adequately punished. He has admitted that the oppression is the greatest offence that a police officer can be guilty of, and he has said that as the instances of such oppression are gradually increasing, the Inspector-General of Police should anyhow put an end to such oppressions.

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104. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has supported the jury system this year. After seeing the results of the Sessions trial of last

The jury system.

year, he believes that in those districts in which the jury system prevails, instead of there being failures of justice, justice is being done. He has also

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said that there is no probability of miscarriage of justice under that system, as the Judge can transfer a case to the High Court if he happens to differ from the jury. When Mr. Thompson admits all this, why does he not introduce the system in Bengal, at least in many districts of it? The authorities object to the introduction of the jury system in Bengal upon two grounds, viz. (1) that competent jurors will not be obtained; (2) that the jurors will unjustly acquit their countrymen owing to partiality and prejudice. But Mr. Thompson in introducing the elective system in the municipalities and local boards of many places in Bengal has admitted that there are many competent men in those places who can be safely entrusted with the functions of jurors. He has also admitted that in those places where the system has been introduced the jury decides cases better than many Sessions Judges.

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105. The same paper has been really touched by the tenderness of heart shown by Mr. Thompson in directing that the local authorities should inform the Government of the punishment that is awarded to women guilty of infanticide, in order that it may see whether they deserve mercy.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 4th, 1884.

The one-sidedness of Government.

106. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th November, says that Government should try to improve the position of the munsifs in the mofussil. They want houses to live in and proper medical assistance in case of ill-health. They should in these respects be placed on the same footing with the Deputy Magistrates.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

107. The same paper says that scarcity of water entails much greater suffering than scarcity of food, and so digging of tanks has become a necessity in many places. Owing to the scarcity of rains, tanks have not been filled with water this year. The tank, named Nyada, between the villages of Pandugram and Khatundi, which used to spread fertility over a large area, has dried up. The Sadhua tank in the same vicinity, which supplied the people with good drinkable water is in such a wretched state that the water has become extremely unwholesome. The writer draws the attention of the Deputy Collector, Katwa, to the wretched condition of the tanks, named Hasna Mundal pushkarini, and Samta pushkarini.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

108. The same paper says that the charges laid at the door of the native press are not wholly true; but one thing is true, that the tone of the native press has now undergone a change. It has more of self-respect now than before; it does not remain silent when abuses are poured upon it. It is not afraid of defending native honor and native interest to the best of its power. The Anglo-Indians of yore were good men; they knew how to command respect. They never complained that the natives were disrespectful to them. The secret is, they knew how to command love and respect. They were not jealous of the improvement of the native as are the Anglo-Indians of the present generation. When Lord Ripon proposed to do good to the people, these Anglo-Indians got extremely vexed. If the editors of native newspapers have become harsh and disrespectful, the fault is to be laid at the door of the editors of the Anglo-Indian papers.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

109. A correspondent, writing to the same paper, says that there is a failure of crops at Muktagacha in Maimensing, and the prices are steadily rising.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

110. The same paper says that the state of the crops in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and a portion of Bankoora is very bad. In Burdwan again the portion from Durgapur to Barakar is not so bad, very nearly two-thirds of the crops having been saved. The yield in Burdwan is as

The famine.

scanty as in Beerbhoom. But the suffering is greater in Beerbhoom, and there is a hidden cause underlying it. The writer does not attribute the frequency of famines merely to the frequency of droughts. He attributes it also to the poverty of the raiyats. The prices are rising not so much owing to the scanty yield of corn, but owing to the apprehension of a famine. Every one knows that the people in this country depend entirely on agriculture, but the produce of the field does not supply the cultivator with food for the whole year. Every year he has to borrow from the *mahajan*. If in a bad year the lender finds that the cultivator has not the means to pay off his debts, he refuses his loans. He has his own motive for withholding these loans. They are to be given at a time when the prices are enormously high, and to be recovered at a time when they are enormously low. The writer thinks that a large body of men should be provided with permanent occupation in such works as cotton mills, and the like. As long as the people are poor famine must needs be very frequent.

111. The *Surabhi*, of the 4th November, is glad to hear that, owing to agitation in newspapers, Government has determined to prevent the sojourning of all classes of officers in the hills. Henceforth the few highest officers alone will be allowed to go to the hills with a small number of subordinates. So far so good.

SURABHI,
Nov. 4th, 1884.

112. The same paper is very glad to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has required the Commissioners of Divisions to report upon the state of crops after due enquiry.

SURABHI

113. The same paper is very glad to learn from the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution that the Rent Bill will apply to the khas mehals also.

SURABHI.

114. The same paper says that an Englishman of Bankoora, charged with a criminal offence, claimed the right of trial by jury on the ground of his being British born. English jurors not being found in Bankoora, the case was transferred to Burdwan. But as proper jurors could not be found in Burdwan also, the case was postponed, and the High Court was consulted as to what steps should be taken. The High Court has called for the papers relating to that case. The writer says that already difficulties as to the operation of the Jurisdiction Act are being felt. It should be soon amended.

SURABHI.

115. The same paper is glad that all the Municipal Commissioners who resigned their seats, with the exception of two, who did not offer themselves as candidates, have been re-elected. The Lieutenant-Governor has been all along saying that he has appointed the Commission for the benefit of the rate-payers; but it is evident from the above fact how much they value his kindness.

SURABHI.

116. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta tried to get men of their own community elected as Municipal Commissioners in the place of the old Commissioners; but they have not succeeded in that attempt. For this reason they have become very angry. The *Englishman* is saying that there is no chance of the sanitary improvement of Calcutta until a larger number of Englishmen become Commissioners.

SURABHI.

117. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indians tried to get an Englishman elected as Municipal Commissioner for the Taltollah Ward in the place of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjee. But

SURABHI,

they have been ignominiously defeated. Now they are objecting to the election of Baboo Surendro Nath on the ground that he was sent to jail, and that no Commissioner who has once resigned can be re-elected.

SURABHI,
Nov. 4th, 1884.

118. The same paper says that, because the authorities failed in their efforts to punish the *Medini*, they are very angry with it. For this reason the Commissioner has made such bitter remarks upon it. The pleaders of Midnapore have denied in newspapers that they own or conduct that paper.

Government and the *Medini*.

SURABHI.

Lord Ripon and the release of the Salem prisoners.

119. The same paper says that the release of the Salem prisoners is due to Lord Ripon.

SURABHI.

120. The same paper is not in favour of the calmness and moderation of newspapers under all circumstances. If one does not cry aloud when oppressed and down-

The Native Press.

trodden, what effect will be gained? The writer denies the statement of the Presidency Commissioner that several vernacular newspapers do not express their opinions honestly. Mr. Smith perhaps wants to imply that vernacular papers deliberately conceal the truth and make false statements in order to alienate the people from Government. What is most strange is that the Lieutenant-Governor has given the Anglo-Indian journals credit for self-restraint and good feeling. It is a matter of deep regret that the diseased eye of Mr. Thompson sees things in a different light from other men. Referring to Mr. Thompson's statement that he disallowed the prosecution of three native papers, the writer asks Mr. Thompson whether it is mercy or fear of disclosures like those in the Kishnagore students' case that leads Mr. Thompson to disallow the prosecution of native papers. Mr. Thompson, says the writer, is heartily desirous of gagging the native papers. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the efforts of Mr. Thompson, the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, for gagging the Native Press have not yet been successful. Mr. Thompson has said that, judging from his intercourse with all classes, he may say that the Native Press is only an exponent of the views of its conductors, and not of those of the people of the province. The writer says that Mr. Thompson's "intercourse with all classes" does not extend beyond that with a few high officials, a few sycophants, and a few peons. Or does Mr. Thompson, asks the writer, travel in disguise like Haroun Al Raschid among the people to ascertain their opinion? His statement that native papers do not represent the views of the people of the province is not true. Mr. Thompson has tried to delude native editors by saying that they will be trusted by Government, if they consider what they owe to Government, that is, if they flatter it. But the writer does not believe that there is any one so foolish among native editors as to be deluded by Mr. Thompson's words.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Nov. 6th, 1884.

121. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 6th November, says that,

The Calcutta Municipality.

whatever Mr. Thompson might say, the rate-payers have great confidence in their Commissioners, otherwise why should they re-elect them? It might now be easily seen what a mistake Mr. Thompson committed by appointing the Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor is certainly all in all in the province. But that is no reason why he should treat with in that way Commissioners who have the sympathy of those whom they represent.

PRABHATI,
Nov. 6th, 1884.

122. The *Prabhāti*, of the 6th November, says that Mr. Blunt is

The English rule.

right when he says that Europeans, both official and non-official, are opposed to the advancement of the natives. The writer says that the natives want good

government. They do not object to the English. But they will remain discontented as long as the English do not reform the abuses of their administration and administer justice with impartiality. If the subjects are discontented, Government is beset with difficulties, and so it is the duty of Government to remove these difficulties. But the Government is indifferent to its duty in this respect. If any one like Mr. Blunt gives it good advice it laughs at him.

PRABHATI,
Nov. 7th, 1884.

123. The same paper of the 7th November says that Lord Ripon has laid the clerks under eternal obligation by ordering that clerks in Government offices will have, without payment, the benefit of the attendance of the Government medical officer. But the question which now arises is, whether this will apply to clerks in Calcutta, if so, at what place are they to obtain the medicine and the medical assistance?

Medical assistance to clerks.

124. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 18th October, observes that the Government of India ought not to listen to the representations recently made to it by the Calcutta Trade's Association protesting against the Government Resolution to apply the Value Payable Parcel system to the conveyance of goods from England to India. If the system does good to the public, the interest of a particular clique must not stand in the way of its introduction.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

Value Payable Parcel system.

125. The same paper is very glad to learn that attempts are being made to give a certain proportion of posts that may fall vacant in the Opium Department, hitherto reserved for Europeans, to natives of ability.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

The natives in the Opium Departments.

126. In an article entitled "The Raj Family of Mayurbhanj," the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 21st October, finds fault with Mr. Wylly, Manager of Mayurbhanj, for his insisting upon Chotrai Brundaban Chandra Bhunj to do all the duties of the Assistant Manager. It argues that, if the cousins of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar could draw large salaries without doing full work, the brothers of the late Maharaja of Mayurbhanj should not be forced to work hard against their will. It further learns that the manager has forced Baboo Gokul Chandra Bhunj, the youngest brother of the Maharaja to leave the sudder station of Baripada and reside in the mouzahs assigned to him, and it concludes by advising the Dowager Rani of Mayurbhanj to bring this and other instances of harsh treatment to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Oct. 21st, 1884.

Mayurbhanj.

127. The *Samvad Bahika*, of the 23rd October, advises the tax-payers of the Balasore Municipality to prepare themselves for the coming election, and select such candidates to represent their interests as shall work with honesty and zeal. If the tax-payers do not attend to this advice now, they will have ample cause to lament hereafter.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Oct. 23rd, 1884.

The new Municipal elections in Balasore.

128. Alluding to a rape case which occurred in the district of Rungpore, and was commented upon in a Bengalee newspaper named *Aloka*, the same paper remarks that so serious a matter should have drawn the attention of all vernacular papers in Bengal. The Native Papers loudly howl when they find Englishmen committing a crime, but when the perpetrators of any heinous offences are natives, they do not take such notice of them as the case demands.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

A rape case in Rungpore.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 8th November 1884.

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